



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien—Suspicious case of fever at Cardenas.

MATANZAS, CUBA, July 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended July 21, 1900:

Matanzas.—Twenty-seven deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 31.11 per 1,000. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; enteritis, 4; heart disease, 2; pneumonia, 2; nephritis, 2; malaria, 1; infectious fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1; dysentery, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; other causes, 8. The following cases of infectious or contagious character were reported: Dysentery, 1; infectious fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1. Eight vessels arrived during the week; 5 of these were inspected and passed and 3 passed without inspection. The German steamship *Pionier*, bound from this port to Mobile, Ala., was disinfected. Nine bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. Seventy-five health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island, 2 of these via Havana, Cuba. The headquarter's band and 1 battalion of the Tenth Infantry were embarked on the U. S. transport *Sedgwick* from this port for the port of Cienfuegos, Cuba, also 1 battalion of the Tenth Infantry was embarked on the U. S. transport *Rawlins* from this port for the port of Santiago de Cuba. One hundred and sixteen pieces of baggage were inspected and passed and 27 pieces disinfected; 33 bundles of clothes and bedding of the German steamship *Pionier* were disinfected. No other cases of yellow fever have appeared among the Santa Clara troops. Over six days having elapsed since the last case it is presumed that the outbreak is over.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 16 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 2; enteritis, 2; pernicious fever, 2; malaria, 1; bronchitis, 1; nephritis, 1; heart disease, 1; fiebre de borra, 1; other causes, 5. No cases of infectious or contagious character were reported. The death rate per 1,000 during the week was 33.61. Eleven vessels arrived during the week; 3 of these were foreign vessels and 8 coasting vessels. Five bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. The case of fiebre de borra, above noted, is probably a case of yellow fever. Dr. Saez has been directed to look into the matter, and if possible to clear up the diagnosis.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the death rate per 1,000 during the week was 21.36. No vessels arrived during the week. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 9 certificates of inspection were issued to coasting vessels.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that 5 deaths occurred in Caibarien during the week. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Traumatism, 1; pernicious fever, 1; meningitis, 1; atresia, 1; liver abscess, 1. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. The death rate during the week was 3.35 per 1,000. Two coasting vessels arrived during the week. Two certificates of inspection were issued to coasting vessels.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.